

SIDE APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS

FERTILIZERS ARE CHEAP AGAIN.

Practice of Side Application Will Be Extensively Followed This Year.

Atlanta, Ga., April.—Reports received from fertilizer companies indicate that the Southern farmer fell a good deal short of using as much fertilizer at planting time this year as usual. Several reasons are assigned. One is that the farmers waited for the price of fertilizers to fall with the expectation of using them in greater quantities than the usual amount as side applications to the growing crops.

It seems that the practice of side application of fertilizers is quite commonly followed by successful Southern farmers. In fact, the Williamson method of growing corn that is popular in the coastal plains region of the South, provides that no fertilizer be applied except as side applications to the corn crop.

On the question of side applications of fertilizers, J. N. Harper, director of the Soil Improvement Committee and recognized authority on agricultural methods of the South, says, that there are more than the usual advantages this year in favor of side applications. The reason is apparently favorable to giving good response to fertilizers.

A word of caution is, however, sounded by Mr. Harper. He says that the side applications should be made early. Late applications to cotton will only prolong the growth of the plant and favor the boll weevil. He says that it will be better to make both the side applications of complete fertilizers and the nitrogen top dressing within six weeks after planting, where the boll weevil is present.

For corn, he states that side applications are quite generally made too late to get the best results. On clay loam or heavy soils he advises a side application and nitrogen dressing when the corn is from knee to waist high. For sandy or light soils, he says that side applications can be made later, that is, when the corn is waist to shoulder high, but before it begins to bunch to tassels.

Mr. Harper says that care must be taken to use only readily available forms of fertilizer so that the growing plants can utilize them in promoting rapid growth and development of fruit. The fertilizer should contain phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate. This is the main element for hastening maturity. The fertilizer should also contain nitrogen and potash in the readily available form. Nitrogen promotes the growth of the stalk and leaves and potash strengthens the plant and helps fill out the fruit.

A top dressing of sulfate of ammonia or nitrate of soda is quite commonly made, and, according to Mr. Harper, it should follow closely after the second application of fertilizer, and within the periods of cotton and corn growth which he mentions above.

AVOID MISTAKES IN POISONING BOLL WEEVIL

Weevils Can Be Poisoned With Profit.

The United States Department of Agriculture, through its boll weevil experts, Prof. B. R. Coad and T. P. Cassidy, have issued a statement, a part of which is entitled "Where It Will Pay You to Poison." This part is as follows:

It will pay to poison—
If the weevils are really injuring your crop seriously, and
If your land is sufficiently fertile to yield at least one-half bale per acre with weevil injury eliminated, and
If your farming organization is such that you feel assured that the poison applications will be made at the right time and in the right manner, and
If you are willing to spend the full amount necessary to provide an adequate supply of dusting machinery and poison.

The general gains from weevil poisoning under average, fairly favorable conditions seem to be from 200 to 400 pounds of seed cotton per acre, but, owing to variations in degree of weevil injury it is not safe to expect much more than the lower figure.

Consequently, you should not poison if the cost of the calcium arsenate, the cost of labor to apply it, and the depreciation on the dusting machines will total more per acre than the current value of 100 pounds of seed cotton.

Hand guns should be figured as depreciating 100 per cent in a season and the larger machines about 25 per cent.

Do It Right Or Not At All

Many valuable lessons have been gained from the recent expansion of commercial weevil poisoning. It has again been shown that the boll weevil can be poisoned with profit if conditions are favorable and if proper methods are used, but it has been emphasized anew that unfavorable conditions and improper methods can lead only to failure. A survey of the poisoning by farmers in 1920 shows that an unfortunately large proportion were not properly informed as to the conditions under which they should poison and the methods they should pursue. As a result there were many unnecessary failures.

DAIRY COW IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY

Most Fertile and Highest Priced Lands Found In Dairy Sections as a Rule—Fertility of Soil Is Fundamental Basis of Permanent Agriculture

By C. A. Hutton, Dairy Specialist, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.

The dairy cow is one of the most important factors in maintaining and increasing soil fertility. As a rule the most fertile and highest priced lands, the world over, are found in the dairy sections. On the Island of Jersey land rents for \$50 to \$60 per acre, and is used for keeping the Jersey cow. Land in Holland, worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre, is used almost exclusively for dairying. In almost every community in our own country can be found farms, the fertility and value of which have been very materially increased thru the intelligent use of the dairy cow.



Herd of Register of Merit Jerseys owned by W. J. Ezell of Marshall County. Mr. Ezell has made a wonderful record in the dairy business. Cows like these are making hundreds of Tennessee farmers money.

Permanent soil fertility is the fundamental basis of permanent agriculture, and the conservation of soil fertility is the greatest problem of agriculture. Unless the fertility removed from the soil by the growth of crops is returned the land eventually becomes so reduced in plant food that profitable crops cannot be grown. Farmers practicing this system have very properly been called "mine farmers," because they are constantly mining out the fertility, or plant food, and hauling it away from their farms without replacing it. Soil fertility is like a bank account. If the farmer continually draws on the stock of plant food contained in his soil without replacing the amount withdrawn, it will be completely exhausted so far as profitable crop yields are concerned, just as surely as will his supply of cash in the bank become exhausted if he continues to write checks without making deposits. Whether or not it is possible to maintain fertility where grain crops are raised and sold and commercial fertilizers are used, it is certain that it is seldom done. Grain farming has always meant selling fertility that has been stored up in past ages, and has been followed by impoverished soils and unprofitable agriculture. The boys and girls reared on such farms have gone to town and left their parents to eke out a meager existence on such depleted soils. On the other hand, we find that the farm from which the products have been sold largely in the form of livestock or livestock products, have gradually increased in fertility and value, and the owners are prosperous and contented.

The most marked examples are in connection with dairy farming. Continuous growing of crops and selling them from the farm is like drawing on the principal deposited in the bank until all is gone, while dairying permits a man to live on the interest, as deposits of soil fertility are frequently made, and the interest grows larger year by year.

Market and Manural Value of Crops.

In selling crops on the farm, or in purchasing feed stuffs, the wise farmers consider the value of the plant food that leaves his farm, or is added to it, as the case may be, and also the market value of such products in relation to its manural value. Allowing 20 cents per pound for nitrogen and 6 cents per pound for phosphoric acid and potash, average values for these elements when bought in commercial fertilizers in large quantities, in normal times, the total value of the plant food contained in one ton of some of the principal farm products and feed stuffs is as follows:

Corn	.....\$ 7.78
Wheat	.....9.12
Oats	.....9.56
Cowpea hay	.....18.47
Soy bean hay	.....13.68
Red clover hay	.....10.93
Alfalfa hay	.....13.21
Wheat bran	.....15.52
Cottonseed meal (37% protein)	.....33.61
Fat steer	.....11.40
Fat pig	.....8.03
Milk	.....2.73
Butter	......68
Butter fat (60%, 30% cream)	.....6.45
Cream (30% fat)	.....1.94

It will be seen from the above figures that dairy products take almost no fertility from the farm in proportion to their market value. Corn at 80 cents per bushel is worth \$28.53 per ton, while it removes from the farm elements of fertility worth \$7.78. A ton of wheat at \$1.50 per bushel is worth \$49.98 and removes fertility

A farmer who sells hay sells, on the average, fertility to the amount of one-half the market value of the crop; if he sells grain, about one-fourth the value of the crop, while if milk is sold he receives 26 times as much for it as the value of the fertility contained. Where cream is sold less than 2 per cent of the fertilizing value of the feed is sold from the farm.

Four-Fifths of Plant Food May Be Saved.

Under a good system of management about 80 per cent of the plant food contained in the crops or feed stuffs fed to dairy cows is saved and returned to the soil in the form of manure. On this basis the value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in the manure resulting from the feeding of one ton of the principal crops or feeds is as follows:

Corn	.....\$ 6.02
Wheat	.....7.30
Oats	.....7.65
Cow pea hay	.....14.78
Red clover hay	.....8.74
Alfalfa hay	.....10.57
Soy bean hay	.....11.00
Wheat bran	.....12.42
Linseed meal	.....20.19
Cottonseed meal (37% protein)	.....26.89

The dairy farmer is a purchaser rather than a seller of grain, and thru the purchase and feeding of concentrates rich in protein, he is constantly adding much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to his farm. When he feeds a ton of cottonseed meal, for example, and properly cares for the manure, he adds to his farm plant food worth at pre-war prices, \$26.89 in the form of manure, or three-fourths as much as the ton of meal cost him. If he feeds the crops grown on his farm and carefully saves the manure he is not only able to return to his land 80 per cent of the fertility removed from his soil by the crops, but the amount of fertility added thru the feeding of purchased concentrates is very great.

Farmers Net More For Crops.

The farmer who markets his crops thru a herd of good dairy cows also receives a greater price for them than does the farmer who sells them direct, and at the same time makes a profit on the feeding of purchased feeds, since a good dairy cow returns a fair profit over market price of feed.

The average dairy cow produces about 12 tons of manure per year, worth \$2.75 per ton, or \$33.00 for the year, on the basis of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained. But this is not all, for in addition to the actual plant food contained, manures are valuable for the organic matter, or the humus, they contain. This serves to increase the water holding capacity of the soil and to improve its mechanical condition in the same manner as does the turning under of green manure crops. The beneficial effects of manure last much longer than do the effects of commercial fertilizers. Hence, the true value of manure is really much greater than is indicated by the above estimate.

The farmer who is improving his soil the fastest and most economically is the one who is marketing his crops thru a herd of good dairy cows, saving the manure in a careful manner and applying it to the best advantage in a well-planned crop rotation which includes the growing of legume crops, the use of lime and some phosphate, and perhaps the occasional turning under of a green crop on very thin land. (This article will be followed by one on "How to Save the Manure.")

Publication Notice

In the County Court of Fayette County, Tennessee, at Somerville, Loosahatchie River Drainage District of Fayette and Shelby Counties, Tennessee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, concerned as owners, lien holders, encumbrancers, encumbrancees, mortgagors, mortgagees, occupants or in any way whatever interested, whether residents of the State of Tennessee or non-residents of the State of Tennessee of the hearing of the matter of assessments and apportionment by the court at noon on the 23rd day of May 1921, before W. G. Shelton, Chairman of the county court of Fayette county, Tennessee, at his office in the courthouse in Somerville, Tennessee, on the report of the commissioners herein of the apportionment of the cost of construction and basis of assessment of the land embraced in this drainage district, and when and where they can appear and be heard, if they or any of them desire, and at which time and place the court will hear and act upon the said report of said commissioners, and any and all objections which may be made to same.

The lands embraced in said drainage district being all the lands in Loosahatchie River Bottom on both sides of said river subject to overflow from a joint on the lands of F. & E. Maddox in Fayette, County Tennessee to a point on the lands of B. F. Willford in Shelby county, Tennessee, and more particularly set out and described in the report maps, blue-prints, drawings and profiles of the engineer, said petition on file herein and all proceedings herein being hereby referred to for further information as to the purpose of said hearing.

It is further ordered that this notice be published for two consecutive weeks in The Commercial Appeal, a weekly newspaper published in Memphis Shelby county, Tennessee, and also for two consecutive weeks in the Fayette Falcon a weekly newspaper published in Somerville, Tennessee.

Done by order of the Court, this 3rd day of May 1921.

C. W. CRAWFORD,
Clerk of County Court, Fayette County Tennessee.

A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder for kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, diabetes weak and lame back, rheumatism and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25. One small bottle is two months' treatment and often cures. Send for sworn testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—adv. 11

Falcon Ads Brings Results

SURGEONS agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for emergency. Sold by Price Drug Co. adv.

Strawberry Ice Cream

3 pints thin cream, 2 boxes strawberries, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 2 cups milk, 1 1/2 tablespoons arrowroot.

Wash and hull berries, sprinkle with sugar, let stand one hour, mash, and rub through strainer. Scald one and one-half cups milk; dilute arrowroot with remaining milk, add to hot milk, and cook ten minutes in double boiler; cool, add cream, freeze to a mush, add fruit, and finish freezing.

In the whole field of medicine there is not a healing remedy that will repair damage to the flesh more quickly than BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. In cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, scalds and rheumatism, its healing and penetrating power is extraordinary. Sold by Price Drug Co. adv.

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Try It—It Pays

Club Subscription Offers

So many requests come to The Falcon for club subscription offers that we print here a few of the ones most asked for, with the subscription price of the two papers and the price we make.

	Both For
Daily Commercial Appeal	\$7.00
The Falcon	2.00
	\$9.75
Daily and Sunday Commercial Appeal	\$9.50
The Falcon	2.00
	\$9.75
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The Falcon	2.00
	\$6.50
Progressive Farmer	\$1.00
The Falcon	2.00
	\$2.65

We also have clubbing rates with Southern Agriculturist, Southern Ruralist, and other farm papers, poultry papers, fashion papers, and on many of the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. Many subscribers make up their list and save enough to pay for The Falcon several times over in the year's reading. We can save the full price of The Falcon to any subscriber who takes as many as one daily paper and three others, any kind. Try Us.

THE FAYETTE FALCON
Somerville, Tennessee



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Seven days out of every week you'll get real smoke joy and real smoke contentment—if you'll get close-up to a jimmy pipe! Buy one and know that for yourself! Packed with cool, delightful, fragrant Prince Albert, a pipe's the greatest treat, the happiest and most appetizing smokeslant you ever had handed out!

You can chum it with a pipe—and you will—once you know that Prince Albert is free from bite and parch! (Cut out by our exclusive patented process!) Why—every puff of P. A. makes you want two more; every puff hits the bullseye harder and truer than the last! You can't resist such delight!

And, you'll get the smokesurprise of your life when you roll up a cigarette with Prince Albert! Such enticing flavor you never did know! And, P. A. stays put because it's crimp cut—and it's a cinch to roll! You try it!

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

Prince Albert is sold in tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top.



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